



PRESCOTT, MARCH 14, 1893.

QUARTZ MILLS.

The tests of the precious quartz of this county having, so far as made, established its paying quality, our miners and mine owners are naturally turning their attention to the introduction of machinery. The small mill on Lynx Creek, and those at Wickenburg, are in successful operation, and it is the common opinion that we have scores of ledges that will pay from the start, as well as the accidental and future.

The popular prejudice is all in favor of the old stamp mills. The failure of all substitutes tried to this time, and particularly of the new-fangled crushers, first used at Wickenburg, has confirmed this prejudice. While we have not yet seen anything equal to the stamps, we believe they are both clumsy and inadequate, and likely to be superseded at an early day. For the present, however, it must be considered rather risky to incur the cost of transporting any experimental machinery to this Territory. Better let experiments be made where they will be less expensive. Of several mills now upon the way here we believe all but two have stamps. The exceptions are Gardner's Thunderbolt Crushers, an invention highly commended at the East, and now being extensively tried in Nevada. Of all the new machinery we hear of none with a better reputation. One of our citizens, largely interested in mining, lately wrote to San Francisco for estimates of the cost of both five and ten stamp mills, the weight, etc. We are permitted to make public the estimates received, and we doubt not they will be of interest and use to our people, as enabling them to know the exact expense of first-class machinery, and where to get it. Upon this latter point we would say that from the remarks of Idaho and Montana correspondents, it would appear that the mills obtained in the East, and put up in those Territories, are proving very unsatisfactory, and it is acknowledged that those of California are made in a much superior manner, and in the end are much cheaper, especially when the cost of transportation is considered. This item here is altogether in favor of California. We are assured that it cost more to transport the Vickroy mill here, over the plains from St. Louis, than the total price of the mill in San Francisco and cost of freight, via the Colorado, would have been. The loss of time is also an important consideration. By the present facilities, which will doubtless soon be improved, mills may be brought to Prescott from San Francisco in sixty days, with ease.

The following estimates are for everything requisite to the running of the mills, including various extras. Estimates Nos. 1 and 2 are from the Pacific Iron Works; estimates Nos. 3, 4 and 5 from the Fulton Foundry; the most extensive and experienced establishments in San Francisco:

ESTIMATE NO. 1.

5-stamp mill, with 10-inch engine, (25-horse power) furnishing ample power to run 10 stamps, or even 15 if needed, would be as follows, say: One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, with fly-wheel, governor, etc., complete. One tubular boiler, 42-inch diameter, and 14 feet long, with fire-front, grate bars, smoke stack, steam gauge, safety valve, steam pipe, pumps, etc., complete. One 5-stamp battery, medium height mortar, heavy stamps, with shoes and dies, bolts, etc. One Prater's Patent concentrator fitted up. All necessary shafting, pulleys, boxes, bolts, washers, etc., making iron work of mill complete. This mill we can furnish in best style of workmanship throughout for \$3,800, gold coin, and the Federal excise tax. Weight about 18,500 pounds.

ESTIMATE NO. 2.

The same engine and boiler as in the foregoing estimate, with 19 stamps, 2 concentrating rollers, and other parts to correspond will cost \$5,100 gold coin, and tax. Weight about 25,000 pounds. Ten extra shoes and dies, with such duplicate parts as it might be well to have, with a set of blacksmith's tools and carpenter's tools, with necessary bedding, extra iron, nails, etc., will cost about \$1,500 more.

ESTIMATE NO. 3.

Two engines, 8 x 12-inch cylinder, 1 tubular boiler, 14 feet by 40 inches. One 5-stamp battery, (500 pounds each), complete. 2 Varney's or Wheeler's amalgamators. 1 Prater's concentrator. All counter shafting and pulleys, belt, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, quicksilver and extra. Price, \$3,500 gold coin. Total weight, about 20,000 pounds. This mill will work from five to six tons every twenty-four hours, and do it properly.

ESTIMATE NO. 4.

One engine, 10 x 20-inch cylinder. 1 tubular boiler, 14 feet by 42 inches. Two 5-stamp batteries, (500 pounds each), complete. 5 Varney's or Wheeler's amalgamators. 2 Prater's concentrators. All counter shafting and pulleys, belt, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, quicksilver and extra. Price, \$3,500 gold coin. Total weight, about 20,000 pounds. This mill will work from five to six tons every twenty-four hours, and do it properly.

ESTIMATE NO. 5.

One engine, 8 x 18-inch cylinder. 1 tubular boiler, 14 feet by 40 inches. One 5-stamp battery, (500 pounds each), complete. Two Moore's grinders and amalgamators, counter shafting, pulleys, quicksilver, bedding, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, and extra. Price, \$6,000 gold coin. Total weight, about 31,000 pounds. This mill will work from 20 to 24 tons of rock every twenty-four hours. By deducting one grinder the mill will cost \$5,000, and weight be reduced to about 28,000 pounds. It will then work from 19 to 21 tons of ore every twenty-four hours.

It will be observed that estimates Nos. 1 and 2 do not include amalgamators which are embraced in the remaining estimates, and which add largely to the cost and weight. We hear that Mr. Berger has determined to amalgamate in arrastras, but we think he will soon get tired of it.

If we allow three cents per pound freight to La Paz, and seven cents from there here, which is considered very reasonable, it will cost as follows, to bring the mills to Prescott and vicinity, viz: No. 1, weight 18,500 pounds, \$1,550. No. 2, weight 25,000 pounds, \$2,550. No. 3, weight 30,000 pounds, \$3,000. No. 4, weight 30,000 pounds, \$3,000. No. 5, weight 31,000 pounds, \$3,400. Which will make the total cost here of the mills: No. 1, \$5,050. No. 2, \$7,250. No. 3, \$7,250. No. 4, \$13,000. No. 5, \$9,400. In gold coin or

its equivalent. Transportation via Mohave or Hardyville will cost about the same, and from Wilmington, all the way by land, say from 16 to 20 cents per pound.

THE PROPOSED MINING COLLEGE.

The establishment of a school or college for the purpose of teaching the sciences bearing upon mining, agricultural and the mechanic arts, is a step which, if well directed at the outset, and placed upon a liberal basis, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results. Much will be lost, or rather fall short of attainment, if unwise counsels prevail. Upon the subject, the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press* says:

The proposition to open a school of technical instruction for miners, is naturally viewed with some degree of jealousy by those who have added a little practical education to a mere empirical knowledge of the theory of mining; and by those who, after long years of toil and experience have acquired a degree of knowledge which enables them to manage, with considerable success, in some particular locality, or in a peculiar class of mineral, with which they have been long familiar. The first, fear an exposure of their ignorance; while the latter are jealous of the proposed introduction of a class of men into their midst who have been raised to the same point as themselves, by a sort of royal road, which they have not been permitted to travel. Such objections, of course, are not worthy of consideration.

There is still another class who honestly fear lest the practical character of the miner would be injured by placing too much dependence upon theory alone. Such fears are groundless, as it is not expected to substitute the instruction proposed for the experience to be gained only by patient and persevering labor. Even a superficial mining education is not without its benefits; for, let any good, practical miner only acquire a fair amount of general knowledge in the science of mining, in addition to his peculiar skill, and he will be from that time on freed from the vexatious interference of shallow pretenders and charlatans, who, possessing neither practical knowledge nor scientific acquirements, go about the country, with a swagger and pretensions of confidence of knowledge, seeking to impose their humbuggery upon uneducated mine owners.

One great need of something more than mere practical experience for success in mining, grows out of the varied circumstances under which mineral deposits occur in different districts, and the constantly changing geological features by which they are surrounded; to a proper knowledge of which technical instruction in schools is an absolute necessity. One of the chief objects of the institution proposed, is to fit the miner by a general examination and study, both theoretically and by observation in the field and mine, of all these various phenomena, and the different processes used in various localities, to suit his machinery, and his processes, and his general mode of work, to any particular locality in which he may be engaged, and to any condition under which he may find the mineral placed, which he may be called upon to treat. Without the education proposed, he may be constantly subjected to the imposition of charlatanry, or he may be led into pecuniary ruin by the one-sided knowledge or local prejudices which he has imperfectly acquired by his isolated, practical education.

Every person intimately acquainted with early mining in Washoe, knows that millions of dollars were sacrificed there by the ignorance of those in charge. Men were sent to take charge of mines there, who were never under ground in all their lives, unless on a visit to a wine cellar—while mill-men and amalgamators were put in charge of works who were ignorant of the very first principles of both mechanics and metallurgy. And who does not know that such men generally pretend to three-fold the knowledge of those who are experienced and educated; overwhelming and disgusting with a weight of words and assertions, those more modest and unassuming men who thoroughly understand their business.

THE VULTURE LODGE.

We have to chronicle the heaviest sale of mining property yet made in Central Arizona. B. Phelps, Esq., of New York, well known in connection with the Picacho mine, near La Paz, and the Heintzelman and Calab mines, has purchased from Henry Wickenburg the discovery claim of three hundred feet in the Vulture gold lode, near the town of Wickenburg, for seventy-five thousand dollars.

Before making the purchase, Mr. Phelps caused a shaft to be sunk upon the lode to the depth of eighty feet, and we learn, was well satisfied with the result, the vein proving wide and the ore of even richness.

The Vulture is one of the most noted lodes in the Territory, and one of the largest ever discovered. The discovery claim embraces a chimney of pay rock, standing some fifty feet above the surface, and being from thirty to fifty feet wide. The lode was found in the summer of 1863, by Henry Wickenburg, or by a party of which he was one. He seems to have had the most confidence in it, for while others who claimed an interest in it left the country, he stuck by it, living alone at the nearest water on the Hassayampa for a long time, although much exposed to the Indians. His tenacity brought its reward, for in 1864 the lode became celebrated, and the town of Wickenburg, now one of the liveliest places in the Territory, was founded by those who had congregated to work the ore with arrastras. At one time some fifty of these were in operation. Last year two five-stamp mills were put up, and the results of their crushing show the ore to be of a superior quality. It has averaged a yield of from \$50 to \$70 per ton, and its abundance is proved beyond all question.

Mr. Phelps, with associates, will probably soon erect a forty-stamp mill, and work their claim upon a large scale. That they will quickly get back the price paid Mr. Wickenburg, and the cost of their machinery, no one familiar with the ore can doubt.

The sale is important and encouraging, as showing the confidence of capitalists in our ledges, and the sure progress and prosperity of our Territory. With the mills at Wickenburg and those to be erected hereabouts, within the present year, employment will be given to many men, and we shall demonstrate to all croakers and doubters that Central Arizona is one of the richest mining districts in the world, and that it is not to be given over to the Apache, or uninhabitable, as those unable to acquire interests here, or ignorant of the region, are wont to represent.

THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

Elsewhere we print the annual report of the Territorial Librarian to the Governor. The report is dated November 1, 1865, and the catalogue embraces only such books as were then in the library. Since that time a number of public works, secured in the East by Secretary McCormick, have been added. Among these may be enumerated the *American Archives*, a number of large volumes published some years since by the government, and containing documents relating to the early settlement of the States, to the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the general history of the country. The volumes are of great value, and now very scarce. Mr. McCormick also obtained a set of the *American State papers*, a series of folio volumes of executive and Congressional documents from the organization of the government to 18—A set of the executive, Senate and House documents, embracing recent presidential, departmental and congressional reports and documents, was also obtained, and the volumes fill several shelves.

A convenient and suitable place in the Secretary's office has been provided for the Territorial library, and while by law the volumes are not loaned to any but Territorial officers, they may be read by any who choose to visit the office, and we advise those who have leisure to drop in and enjoy the luxury of reading. "No entertainment," said Lady Montague, "is so cheap, nor any pleasure so lasting."

The books to this time in the Territorial library have been obtained, either through purchase on individual account, or by donation from the departments of the government. The usual congressional appropriation of \$2,500, given to each Territory at its start, has not yet been received. When it is, a large addition to the library may be expected.

WASHOE.

To use a common expression "the bottom has fallen out" of the Washoe mines. The famous Gould and Curry, which paid dividends in 1863 to the amount of \$1,400,000, and in 1864, \$1,440,000, last year paid but \$618,000, and all the Washoe stocks are to be had at very low figures. For a time, in the case of the Gould and Curry, and other claims, it was supposed that the decrease in dividends was to be attributed to extravagant management or mismanagement, but it is now acknowledged that the ores are giving out and that all hope of a better return is gone. This fact, with many others, is turning attention to Arizona. To this time the lodes here opened have proved permanent, and there is every prospect of their lasting. This, with the presence of abundant wood and water, and a climate vastly superior to that of Washoe, will give us a great advantage over that district, an advantage which will more than offset our remoteness from San Francisco, and the expense of the transportation of machinery. The sale of the discovery claim of the Vulture mine, at Wickenburg, for \$75,000, elsewhere referred to, shows that capital is finding its way here, and that the frightful stories told of Indian troubles have not alarmed operators. We regard the signs of the times as altogether favorable and cheering, and we predict a busy summer, and an early and general acknowledgment, not only upon the Pacific but upon the Atlantic coast, that the gold of this land is good, and abundant, and that there is no better field for liberal investment. None of the failures experienced in Washoe are likely to occur here, and the lessons there learned will be rightly improved.

SYSTEM AND HARMONY.

A Nevada paper says: "Too many of our mines are owned by poor men, who have neither capital, system or harmony."

That poor men have as good a right to own mines as any one is the impression in Arizona, and everywhere among sensible men; that poor men owning mines should have system and harmony in their movements is highly desirable. It cannot be long before capitalists in number will be here to buy our lodes, and sales can only be promptly and satisfactorily made by harmonious action on the part of the owners. Where lodes are divided among a number of proprietors, steps should at once be taken by them to get the titles in a clear and comprehensive form. If owners are at present out of the country they should be written to, and powers of attorney obtained. The records, if in any particular imperfect, should be made right, and the lodes if not well prospected should be worked upon to a degree sufficient to show their size and the character of the ore.

The custom which many prospectors have of continually hunting for new ledges, rather than sinking upon and otherwise testing and preparing for the market those already found, is an unfortunate one. The same amount of time and money spent in shafting and tunneling that is devoted to prospecting would make their lodes saleable and likely to produce what is most desired, an early profit.

It may be harder work to sink a shaft or run a tunnel than to explore the country for new lodes, but it is the work and the only work which is likely to pay, and we advise all our quartz owners to give their attention to it. They may have fifty lodes, but if unopened or unproven they will not be so desirable as one well prospected and shown to be good, by a showing which none can dispute.

THE COST OF MINING.

A Reese River (Nevada) paper says: "In this county, at the present time, we doubt if the most systematically worked mine of the best managed mill extracts and reduces its bullion at a cost of less than \$40 per ton, while in the greater number of cases we believe that it will reach \$50."

We quote the remark to draw a contrast in favor of Central Arizona, which we can do without passing the most reasonable bounds. At Wickenburg, where there is no abundance of wood, and the ore is carted some eighteen miles to the mills, the cost of working is not over thirty dollars per ton, while hereabouts, where wood and water abound at the lodes, and the ore need not be transported any distance to the mills, the cost, allowing for the high price of labor and provisions, cannot exceed fifteen dollars per ton.

This we urge upon the capitalist as a very great advantage, enjoyed by no other mining region that we know of. Moreover, the lodes are large, regular and rich, almost beyond parallel. Talking to an old Washoe operator a day or two since, we asked if he had seen any mine in this vicinity equal to the Gould & Curry. "Many," he replied, "much superior to it." We are confident that so soon as our friends abroad come to comprehend the size and wealth of our lodes, the rare facilities for working them, and the sure progress of the country, they will lose no time in obtaining interests here.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

One of the important documents presented to the Legislature was the report of the Territorial Auditors. It is published in the present *MINER*, and will be read with interest. While in the aggregate the sums audited seem large, we doubt if any Territory ever incurred so light a debt in the first two years of its existence. It will be observed that each claim was allowed under a law of the First Legislature, and that the Auditors assumed no responsibility, and even did not charge for incidental expenses, although authorized to do so.

MINING AT APACHE PASS.

We are glad to receive this note regarding the opening of a gold ledge near Fort Bowie, Apache Pass:

PORT BOWIE, Arizona, Feb. 15, 1866. EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER.—I desire to contribute to your numerous items of rich discoveries in Arizona. During the past week, Messrs. Byrnes, Wallace, Dodson, Harris, and Anderson, have been engaged in opening a gold ledge recently discovered by Mr. Byrnes, in the side of the mountain just back of this post, distant from the post less than one mile, and in full view from the parade ground. Thus far they have stripped the ledge a distance of about twenty yards, and to the depth of six feet, and incredible as it may seem, have scarcely found a piece of rock that does not exhibit gold to the naked eye, and the most of it bears very strong indications of silver, as often seen by the writer in Nevada. On the surface the ledge has a uniform width of sixteen inches, and at the depth of six feet widens out to twenty-three inches; is well cased in wall rock on either side, standing almost perpendicular. At the eastern end of the ledge they have taken up a fine spring of water, which flows the year round from nine to twenty inches of water. They also have wood in great abundance. So far they have taken out about one ton of rock. They contemplate putting up an arrastra at once, and when the result is known you shall have the particulars, as I am satisfied you will be pleased to publish to the world all the information you can get relating to the immense mineral wealth of the Territory, of which so little is known abroad. Yours, A.

REPEAL OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY CHARTER.—The following petition, largely signed, was presented to the California Legislature, and has been referred to the Los Angeles delegation:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The undersigned, citizens of the city of Los Angeles, respectfully represent that the population of the city is about five thousand; that they have an expensive city government, with salaried officers who are entirely unnecessary; that the useless expense of the city government imposes upon the citizens a useless and burdensome weight of taxation; that the whole police regulations of the city are at present carried on by two justices of the peace and two constables who are independent of the city charter, and not paid under it, but by fees. The undersigned therefore pray, that the city charter of the city of Los Angeles be repealed; but that necessary provisions be made to enable the supervisors of the county to adopt regulations requiring the people of the city to provide for the debts and obligations of the city and the proper distribution of water.

STUCK IT.—We have been shown a letter from Dr. Lettman to S. Prager, of this city, stating that the Philadelphia and California Oil Company, located on Camulos rancho, in this county, have struck a flowing well. The oil has commenced flowing over the pipes, and though somewhat thick, would soon become thinner. This is good news, indeed.—*Los Angeles News*, February 3d.

A private letter from Los Angeles says that the yield of oil is fifteen barrels a day. The oil was reached at a depth of 280 feet. It is the first flowing well found in the State.

THE RESTLESS MINER.—The Humboldt Register says: "It is strange how the passion for finding new diggings will fasten on a man who once allows himself to sit in front of a frying-pan and bundle of blankets, on the ridge-pole of a sore-backed horse. With plenty of excellent ledges already exposed at their doors, these prospectors keep up their pursuit as if it were a mania, as with many it really seems to be."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TERRITORIAL AUDITORS.

To the Second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

The Board of Territorial Auditors respectfully report that, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 20, of the Howell Code, their Board was duly organized upon the 11th day of November, 1864, at Prescott, all the Auditors being in attendance. The oath of office was sworn and subscribed to before Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of Probate for the county of Yavapai.

It was voted, That the regular meetings of the Board be held at the office of the Governor, in Prescott, on the last Monday of each month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

That a special meeting of said Board may be called at any time by the Governor, who shall give or cause to be given, thirty days' notice of the time and place of said meeting, unless all the members are present and can attend.

That a majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum and shall determine all questions; and warrants drawn on the Territorial Treasurer by said Board and signed by a majority thereof shall be valid.

That all papers filed in any case before the Board shall constitute a part of the record, and that all material testimony before the Board shall be reduced to writing, and filed with the other papers in the case.

That the Secretary of the Territory be authorized to procure the necessary blanks and books of record.

The following is a list of the claims received and allowed by the Board up to and including their last meeting on the 6th of the present month. The record of each upon the books of the Board is kept in full, and in each case the voucher is filed.

The Board have made no claim of any kind against the Territory for their services, although empowered to do so by Section 11, Chapter 20, of the Howell Code.

The absence of the Governor, who was present at all the meetings of the Board but that of the sixth instant, and the great pressure of duties upon the hands of the Acting Governor will account for the non-presentation of this report at the beginning of the session of the Legislative Assembly.

It is now respectfully submitted, with the remark that the books of the Auditors are at all times open to the inspection of the public, and that in the allowance of claims they have in each case endeavored to strictly and entirely comply with the law.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Acting Governor, Territorial Auditors.
COLES BASHFORD, Attorney-General,
HESBY W. FLEURY, Asst. Sec. of Territory.
Prescott, December 16, 1865.

LIST OF CLAIMS AUDITED FROM NOVEMBER 11, 1864, TO DECEMBER 6, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

Nov. 11. Claim 1—A. M. White, provisions for Indian campaign under Lieut. Col. Woolsey. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864.	745 00
" Claim 2—Thomas Hodges, for land furnished for Indian campaign. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864.	90 00
" Claim 3—P. McCannan, for provisions and horse shoeing for Indian campaign. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864.	156 00
" Claim 4—R. C. McCormick, for amount advanced expedition against Apaches. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864.	500 00
" Claim 5—Wm. T. Howell, for services as commissioner to prepare a code of laws for the Territory. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	2,500 00
" Claim 6—Coles Bashford, for services as Attorney General of the Territory, February 1st to November 10th, 1864. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	1,166 00
" Claim 7—Almon Gage, for services as Secretary of the Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 44 days, (at \$5.00). Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	220 00
" Claim 8—E. W. Wells, Jr., for services as Assistant Secy of Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 43 days, (at \$2.00). Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	86 00
" Claim 9—Charles Smith, for services as Secy of Arms of Council of 1st Legislative Assembly, 43 days, (at \$2.00). Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	86 00
" Claim 10—J. H. Lane, door-keeper of Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 42 days, (at \$2.00) per day. Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	84 00
" Claim 11—T. J. Johnson, watchman of Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 38 days, (at \$1.00) per day. Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	38 00
" Claim 12—James Anderson, Clerk of House, 1st Legislative Assembly, 44 days, (at \$5.00) per day. Under Jt Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	220 00
" Claim 13—C. M. Ralstin, Assistant Clerk of House of Representatives, 1st Legislative Assembly, 44 days, (at \$2.00) per day. Under Jt Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	88 00
" Claim 14—J. C. Dunn, Secy of House of Reps, 1st Leg. Assembly, 43 days, (at \$2.00) per day. Under Jt Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864.	86 00
" Claim 15—R. F. Platt, Dr. keeper of House of Reps, 1st Legislative Assembly, 43 days, (at \$2.00). Under Jt Res. approved Nov. 9, 1864.	86 00
" Claim 16—Alex. McLaughlin, Watchman of House of Reps, 1st Leg. Assembly, 43 days, (at \$1.00). Under Jt Res. approved Nov. 9, 1864.	43 00
" Claim 17—R. C. McCormick for amount paid enrolling bills passed by the Legislature. Under Joint Resolution providing for payment for enrolling bills approved October 21, 1864.	850 62

" 25. Claim 18—T. A. Hand, for printing Governor's message, journals of Legislature, rules of House and Council, &c. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	1,121 00
" 26. Claim 19—Milton Hadley, for translating Governor's Message into Spanish. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	100 00
1865. Aug. 5. Claim 20—J. T. Alsap, to quarter's salary as Territorial Treasurer for the quarter ending March 31, 1865. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	375 00
" 5. Claim 21—J. T. Alsap, to quarter's salary as Territorial Treasurer for quarter ending June 30, 1865. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	375 00
" 5. Claim 22—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General from Nov. 1864, to February 10, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864.	500 00
" 5. Claim 23—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General for quarter ending May 10, 1865. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	500 00
" 5. Claim 24—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General for quarter ending August 10, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864.	500 00
Sept. 25. Claim 25—J. T. Alsap, to quarter's salary as Territorial Treasurer for quarter ending September 30, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864.	375 00
" 25. Claim 26—J. T. Alsap, Territorial Treasurer, to office rent, 6 months, at \$30.00, fuel, six months, \$85.00, Under chapter 17, Howell Code.	230 00
" 25. Claim 27—J. T. Alsap, to office rent, 3 months, at \$30.00, stationery, \$12. Under chap. 17, Howell Code.	102 00
Dec. 6. Claim 28—R. C. McCormick, for books and stationery furnished Territorial Treasurer. Under chapter 17, Howell Code.	134 25
" Claim 29—R. C. McCormick, for seal for the Territorial Treasurer. Under Chapter 17, Howell Code.	25 00
" 6. Claim 30—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General to Nov. 10, 1864. Under Act approved November 10, 1864.	500 00
" 6. Claim 31—Coles Bashford, for travelling and other expenses as Att'y-Gen. of the Territory for the year ending Nov. 10, 1865. Under Chapter 16, Howell Code.	500 00
" 6. Claim 32—E. A. Bentley, for printing laws of the Territory in the Arizona MINER, by authority of an Act approved Nov. 9, 1864.	1,747 00
" 6. Claim 33—J. T. Alsap, for 2 months' salary as Territorial Treasurer to Nov. 30, 1864. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	250 00
" 6. Claim 34—J. T. Alsap, Treas., for fuel for office 2 months, \$20.00; office rent, 2 months, \$60.00; stationery, \$8.00. Under chapter 17, Howell Code.	88 00
" 6. Claim 35—A. Wertheimer, for stove and pipe for the office of the Terr. Treasurer. Under chapter 17, Howell Code.	25 00
" 6. Claim 36—E. A. Bentley, publisher ARIZONA MINER, for printing Howell Code. Under Acts approved Nov. 9 and 10, 1864.	2,994 75
" 6. Claim 37—R. C. McCormick to amount paid William T. Howell for reading proof of Code. Under Acts approved Nov. 9 and 10, 1864.	250 00
" 6. Claim 38—E. A. Bentley, publisher of ARIZONA MINER, to advertising sale of Territorial mining claims, \$31.50; printing hand bills for same, \$10.00; 500 mining deeds, \$125. Under Chapter 50, Howell Code.	166 50
" 6. Claim 39—W. H. Garvin, to 2 months' salary as Adj't General of the Territory, Sept. 29 to Dec. 1, 1865. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	84 00
Total.	\$17,987 12

Of these claims those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33, 36, 37 and 39, amounting in the aggregate to \$13,932 37 were ordered to be paid in the bonds provided by "an Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Territorial government," approved November 9, 1864. The others, excepting claim 38, which was allowed from the receipts from sales of Territorial mining claims, were directed to be paid from the general fund.

MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, of the Great Central Copper Mine, Olive City, is on his return to the Territory. He is one of our best miners, and has done much to bring the ores of the Colorado to favorable notice in San Francisco. The *Alta* of February 3 gives him the following notice:

SMELTING WORKS FOR ARIZONA.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Orizaba*, for San Pedro, to-day, is William Thompson, Superintendent of the Great Central Mine, Arizona. The company which Mr. Thompson represents has recently shipped a full set of smelting furnaces, with steam power and all necessary machinery, tools and supplies for their mine, having a large amount of rich copper ore already out and ready for smelting. The smelting works will be erected at Williams Fork, near its mouth, but a short distance from steam navigation on the Colorado, and will be in running order, if no mishap occurs, before the 1st of April. These are the first regular blast smelting furnaces sent to Arizona, and upon their success depends, in a great measure, the immediate development of immense mines of copper, gold, silver and galena ores of the peculiar character found in that section of the country, and now lying idle and unproductive for want of means to profitably work them.